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[a25]

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[a819]

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Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Lieber. P.O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

CHATWIN.—On April 7th, at Shanghai, the wife of E. J. CHATWIN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SLOWE-NORRBY.—On April 8th, at Shanghai, CECEL R. SLOWE, of Shanghai, to ANNY, second daughter of FRANK NORRBY, of Shanghai and Manchester.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 15TH, 1913.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, in the campaign he is conducting at Home, has been emphasising an explanation of the rather sudden termination of the Russo-Japanese war that we do not remember to have seen elaborated before. It was the commonly accepted opinion that financial reasons were responsible for Japan's surprising moderation during the Portsmouth negotiations, but Lord Roberts has been telling the British public that the "true meaning of this apparently unaccountable phenomenon" was something very different. Thoughtful soldiers, both in England and on the Continent, he says, arrived at very clear conclusions on the subject. "They recognised that the Japanese successes were the result of years of patient training, and that, so long as the Japanese could depend upon an army thoroughly trained and adequately led, they had nothing to fear from the haphazard organisation that the Russians could oppose to them. But when, at the height of their successes, the Japanese made peace, it astonished the world and amazed the Russians themselves. There was, however,

good reason for this sudden *sotto voce* of the victorious Japanese: they understood that the Russian officers had begun to profit by the experience of the war, and they realised that a fresh flood from their immense resources was about to pour in, while they knew only too well that the winning of the series of Pyrrhic battles culminating in the victory of Mukden had exhausted the supply of their competent regimental officers and trained men, and that they would have to oppose Russia's next effort with partially trained troops led by officers hastily promoted from the ranks. This necessity was opposed to their philosophy of war. They, therefore, made peace." If this be the "true meaning of the apparently unaccountable phenomenon" it is surprising that it escaped the notice of the Russian authorities who, one would have thought, would have been eager to push their advantage. Why they failed to do it can only be explained, therefore, by considerations of cost. In the same way competent observers trace the cause of the Turkish *abdul* in the Balkans primarily to the employment of partially trained and untrained troops in battle. "The Turkish General Staff was not slow to appreciate the real cause of the disaster. When the Bulgarians gave them the opportunity to reorganise after the retreat, their first action was to eliminate as far as possible the partially-trained element from their field army, and to man the lines at Chataldja with units composed of old soldiers. The miserable casualties in khaki, who had fled from the battlefield, were collected in gangs to dig trenches and bury the cholera casualties. The wisdom of this change of policy by the Turkish General Staff was immediately and strikingly demonstrated by the defence of the lines at Chataldja. Here the well-trained Turkish troops, snug in their trenches, not only gave pause to the Bulgarian advance, but handsomely defeated their attack, and in about the only close fighting that took place during the campaign showed a great superiority to the Bulgarians." Thus Lord Roberts says it would seem that the lesson of this Thracian campaign, in which the military reputation of the Ottoman Empire came tumbling down like a castle built of cards, was "almost providentially sent to warn England against the folly of its existing military policy." In proclaiming that "it is tantamount to racial suicide to leave matters as they are," these arguments from the battlefields of the last decade are certainly very striking. That a fully trained soldier is better than an untrained or a partially-trained man in the field of battle admits of no argument; but to those who know that in Japan compulsory military service existed long before the Russo-Japanese war, it will seem that there is another deduction to be drawn from the illustration used by Lord Roberts, and that is, that victory in the end rests with the nation which has the biggest population to train to military service—that is if its financial resources enable it to hold out long enough!

The Colonial Secretary's Office informs us that Hongkong has been declared an infected port by both Chitang and Burmah.

The visitors to the City Hall Museum during last week numbered 3,377, of whom 3,211 were Chinese. The Library at the City Hall was used by 727, of whom 512 were non-Chinese.

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Mullins for England, Major C. C. Pritchard, R.G.A., has assumed command of the Royal Artillery, South China, with effect from 5th inst., inclusive.

Mr. Lionel Giles, of the British Museum, son of Professor H. A. Giles, of Cambridge, has taken his doctor's degree at Oxford on Chinese, this being the first time that such a degree, other than honorary, has been granted.

It will be noticed that the mail which left London *via* Siberia on March 19th is due here to-morrow, April 16th. It will also be noticed that the German mail steamer, due here to-morrow, is bringing mails from Europe, *via* Suez, of the same date.

Major Robertson, Military Attaché of the British Legation in Peking, and Miss Robertson, arrived by the *Haitaw* on Sunday from Foochow. They left Peking by train on Saturday the 5th inst. and came down to Shanghai, *via* Pokow, and thus reached Hongkong *via* the Coast ports in eight days.

According to a Straits contemporary, Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, of the Federated Malay States bench (and formerly of the Hongkong Civil Service) goes on short leave in the near future. Mr. Smith has, the paper understands, been suffering from a liver complaint for some time past.

A Northern paper states that Mr. Brent, of the Dalry branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has gone up to Harbin to take the place, temporarily, of Mr. Armitage, who is very ill.

The many friends of the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, the Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for China and the Philippines, will be pleased to learn that Knox College, Toronto, has just conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in recognition of his long service to the Bible Society and to the Missionary Body in China generally.

Mr. F. J. Hall, a well-known resident of Yokohama, who has been especially identified with yachting and rowing at the port for a number of years, is travelling Home on the *Princess Alice*. On leaving Japan he was presented by both the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club with souvenirs of his connection with these Clubs.

Eight cases of plague in the Colony were notified last week, seven being fatal. This brings the total number of cases since January 1st to 23. Twenty-two cases were fatal. Besides the eight cases of plague the following cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health:—4 of small-pox (none fatal); 5 of diphtheria (3 fatal); and one fatal case of enteric fever.

Mr. Alexander McConachie died on March 18th at Mar Gate, Stirling, Scotland. Mr. McConachie was formerly a member of the China firm of Gilman & Co., and has at different times been Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and chairman of the China Fire Insurance Company, whilst his public services included membership of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

The death took place at Shanghai last Wednesday, after a lingering illness, of an old Shanghai resident in the person of Mr. R. H. Heard, of the Soy Chee Cotton Mill. The deceased was fifty-one years of age, having been born in Hongkong in 1862. At an early age he went to Italy where he was educated. Returning to China, he remained in Hongkong for a number of years, and in 1897 went to Shanghai and for many years was in the office of the Soy Chee Cotton Mill, where he was highly esteemed, both by his employers and the staff. He leaves a widow, two married daughters, Mrs. Kenneth Campbell and Mrs. W. L. Gerrard, one unmarried daughter, and one son to mourn his loss.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE AT HONGKONG.

Dr. Crull, of the German Consular service, leaves Shanghai this week for Hongkong, to act as Consul here during the absence on leave of Dr. Voretch.

Dr. Crull is well-known in Consular circles over a fairly large part of China, says the *N.C. Daily News*. He was in Shanghai in 1909, and then went to Hankow as Acting Consul, afterwards being Acting Consul at Saigon. After leaving the latter port he returned to Shanghai, where he has since occupied the position of Vice-Consul.

THE RECOGNITION OF CHINA BY FOREIGN POWERS.

Senor Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian Minister in Tokyo, has telegraphed to the Chinese Government that the Republic of Brazil recognizes the Republic of China.

The news, a Peking telegram says, has created profound gratification in official circles. Peru and Persia have since recognised the Republic.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the matches played yesterday in the tennis tournament promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club are:—

SINGLES HANDICAP "A" CLASS.

3rd Round:—M. R. Harris beat Capt. Tracy, 6-2; 6-3. H. A. Nisbet beat T. H. King, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

3rd Round:—S. H. Dodwell and Dr. G. E. Aubrey beat Hon. Mr. Bucknill and Major Bowen, 6-3, 6-4. T. H. King and P. P. J. Wodehouse beat M. Donaldson and W. E. Weidner.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

3rd Round:—Capt. Atkins and Capt. Walker beat H. Humphreys and D. Clarke.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Inspector Dymond proceeded against 21 Chinese for gambling at No. 203, Des Vœux Road West. Mr. Melbourne imposed a \$2 fine on each.

A fine of \$25, or in default a month's imprisonment, was imposed upon a Chinese for hawking without a licence. An extraordinarily long list of previous convictions was produced by the police.

Ten Chinese were summoned at the instance of Mr. Green, of the Forestry Department, for damaging and cutting trees and plants on Government property. Mr. Melbourne fined one man \$6 and the others \$4.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

HIS MAJESTY UNHURT.

LONDON, April 14th.

While King Alfonso was returning from a review in Madrid three shots were fired at him in front of the Bank of Spain. His Majesty happily escaped unhurt.

The assailant, a young Catalan, was arrested.

The assailant dashed towards the King from among the crowd, seized the bridle of the King's horse with his left hand, while with his right hand he pulled out a pistol.

The King, realising the danger, made his horse get up on his hind legs, and thus the bullet struck the horse.

A policeman then rushed at the miscreant and threw him down. The would-be assassin fired two more shots, but the policeman managed to deflect the bullets, which spent themselves in the air.

King Alfonso showed admirable coolness and was given a most enthusiastic ovation, while the crowd carried the policeman shoulder high.

King Alfonso returned to the Palace, and jocularly related the incident to the Queen and the Queen Mother.

The King and Queen subsequently appeared on the balcony of the Palace, where a most enthusiastic crowd made a great demonstration of affection.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 14th.

The general strike in Belgium has taken place as a protest against the refusal to amend the Universal Suffrage Act by prohibiting plural voting. It began suddenly in a motor car factory and in the ironworks at Antwerp. The Government is acting vigorously and has ordered troops to guard the collieries and factories, and to operate gas and electric plants. The newspapers have opened funds for the relief of the distress, which threatens to be acute.

The snowfall on Saturday interrupted the railways.

There is already universal suffrage in Belgium, but the workers desire the removal of the plural voting system under which the propertied and educated classes enjoy three and two votes each respectively.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKAN STATES.

LONDON, April 14th.

A message from Sofia states that the Reply of the Powers has been presented to the Allies. It confirms the outline telegraphed by Reuter last week.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, April 14th.

Dr. Marchia Fava, the chief physician in attendance on the Pope, predicted a relapse when he heard that His Holiness was giving audiences contrary to his instructions.

SUFFRAGETTE TERRORISM.

LONDON, April 14th.

The suffragettes set fire to the Council Schools at Gateshead by soaking the carpentry shop with paraffin. The flames were, however, promptly extinguished. Labels were found scattered about the premises inscribed "We burn to get votes for women."

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Duchess of Connaught is gaining strength, but it is understood that Her Royal Highness will not accompany the Duke to Canada in May.

AN ECHO OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

LONDON, April 14th.

The estate of the late Colonel J. J. Astor, who was drowned in the disaster to the *Titanic*, is valued at £17,443,338.

LADY CLIFFORD ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 14th.

Lady Clifford, wife of Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast, who has been seriously ill, has arrived in England. Her Ladyship is still very weak, but convalescent.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 14th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE ACTING PUISNE JUDGE (MR. J. H. KEMP).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The action was continued in which Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., general merchants and exporters of wood oil, sued the Nam Mow firm, of 154, Connaught Road Central, for \$1,000 as damages for breach of contract, dated 4th July, 1912, whereby the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 925 piculs of wood oil, to be filled by the defendants into drums provided by the plaintiffs and shipped by the defendants free on board in Hongkong Harbour within the months of August and September, 1912. The time for delivery was subsequently extended to the 1st of November, but the defendants failed to deliver such oil or any part thereof.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Potter submitted that there was no case for him to answer. If his Lordship would refer to the contract he would see that it was stated "wood oil, 925 piculs." Plaintiff's case was for damages because defendants had not supplied the goods ordered, but in fact defendants had supplied wood oil which plaintiffs stated was adulterated to the extent of six per cent., or, as the analyst said, approximately ten per cent., and plaintiffs rejected it as they claimed they were entitled to do. This was a case of total rejection: it could not be dealt with as an action for damages for breach of warranty. The only question on that aspect of the case was—Had the plaintiffs proved anything which entitled them to wholly reject? In such a case—sale by description—the condition they had to fulfil was that they gave the purchaser goods of merchantable quality, and unless the goods are not of merchantable quality the purchaser has no right to reject. In this case there was no evidence that that wood oil was not merchantable. He did not think plaintiffs could have proved that not only was the wood oil merchantable, but it was actually sold. No evidence had been given to show to what use wood oil was applied, and his Lordship did not know what wood oil was used for. Neither had there been any evidence given to show that the wood oil was not suitable for the purpose for which plaintiffs required it: in fact the cross-examination of that morning elicited that the wood oil must have been merchantable, otherwise Mr. Beattie would not have made an offer to accept it at 25 per cent. off the price and the complainant would not have offered to accept it at 10 per cent. less. The only remedy, if any, which plaintiffs had was merely an action for damages; they had no right to reject. There was no warranty that defendants were to supply wood oil suitable for the American market. Supposing the wood oil were not merchantable in America, it did not follow that it might not be merchantable in England or elsewhere. Moreover, the analyst did not say that the wood oil supplied was adulterated: he merely said it contained a certain percentage of foreign matter.

Mr. Jenkin—Is your Lordship inclined to think there is no case to answer?

His Lordship—I am not satisfied that there is a case.

Mr. Jenkin addressed his Lordship, pointing out that the wood oil contained a vegetable oil for which they did not contract. The wood oil supplied was not a good delivery.

His Lordship subsequently expressed the opinion that there might be a case in view of a letter which was written later.

Mr. Potter contended that the terms of the contract could not be added to by a subsequent letter. There was no ambiguity in the contract. The contract was for wood oil. Defendants had complied with that contract and had supplied wood oil. Supposing it contained a certain percentage of adulteration, it was substantial wood oil. The contract was not for "pure wood oil" but for "wood oil." He could satisfy his Lordship that wood oil did not mean pure wood oil.

His Lordship—The point to be considered is whether the admixture of ten per cent. takes it out of the description of wood oil.

After discussion his Lordship reserved consideration of the point till the afternoon. After tiffin his Lordship dismissed the action and gave judgment for defendants with costs.

"WETTING THE BABY'S HEAD."

Maternity benefit, said the Mayor Carlisle at a meeting last month, was paid to a certain family in Carlisle, and when the doctor visited the house he found the mother drunk in bed, the father drunk on the floor, and two women friends also drunk. The only sober being in the room was the baby.

THE OPENING OF CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

We observe in the telegrams published in Shanghai regarding the opening of the Parliament at Peking two contradictory accounts of the reception accorded to the message of the President.

Reuter's correspondent states that President Yuan Shih-kai's absence from the Opening of Parliament is generally considered to be correct procedure, though some members were disappointed, and he says that Liang Shih-yi (the President's Secretary), "who was heartily applauded, laid upon the platform a scroll containing President Yuan Shih-kai's message. The bands again played, and the proceedings terminated, the message not being read."

In a "special telegram" to the *China Republic*, which has shown itself bitterly hostile to Yuan Shih-kai, the delivery of the President's message is described in the following terms:—"Mr. Liang Shih-yi then stepped on the platform and tried to read the congratulatory letter of President Yuan, but he was prevented from doing so by the members, who unanimously held that the President had shown discourtesy to the Convention by his absence at the ceremonial opening. Mr. Liang, therefore, pressed the letter to his bosom with both hands and respectfully bowed and then handed it to a secretary to place it on the table. The audience then bowed three times before the National Flag while the Band discoursed the National Anthem."

There were 177 Senators and 503 members of the House of Representatives present, and a salute of 101 guns was fired outside the city wall when the Parliament assembled. Reuter's correspondent remarks that nearly all the members were dressed in foreign clothes. "Perfect order prevailed."

There were about 200 persons in the spectators' galleries, including a number of foreign ladies and gentlemen.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is an extract from President Yuan Shih-kai's message to Parliament:—

"Today, the eighth day of the fourth month of the second year of the Republic, is the day fixed for the opening of the first National Assembly, an event which is unparalleled in the 4,000 years of our history. We have adopted a Republican form of government, and sovereignty must now be placed in the hands of the people. Since the inauguration of the new form of government direct power of the people has been lacking. The two Houses have now been elected by the people and will directly represent them. All the representatives of the people are patriotic and of great experience and vast learning. Therefore I believe they will establish a foundation upon which the Republic will endure for ten thousand years and the prosperity of the 400 millions of the people, dating from to-day, will originate in their Parliament. I therefore take this opportunity to congratulate the people upon the opening of the Parliament."

THE U.S. TARIFF BILL AND PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIES.

INCOME TAX IN THE PHILIPPINES.

No measure since the Payne Bill, says a Washington dispatch to the *Manila Cable News*, has contained so many favourable provisions for the Philippines as the present Underwood tariff measure.

The new law provides for an increase from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the amount of foreign goods which may be used in the manufacture of Philippine products, or products entitled to free entry into the United States under the provisions of the law. This provision will strongly affect the embroidery industry, which is now retarded because of unfavourable tariff conditions.

Section 13 of the tariff law of 1909 (the Payne-Aldrich Bill) is repealed. This section provides for the levy of a duty upon packages in which merchandise is received in the Philippines, including cartons, cases, crates, boxes, and other coverings of all kinds, and all other costs incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed, ready for shipment to the islands. It also provides that articles, goods, wares or merchandise affixed to cardboard, cards, paper, wood or similar common material, shall be dutiable together with the weight of such packing. The section provides only for goods assessed at ad valorem rates.

No change is made in the present allowance of 20 per cent. of foreign material in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

THE INCOME TAX PROPOSALS.

Even greater interest to the Philippines than any other feature of the Underwood bill is the provision that the income tax law be extended to the archipelago. Further than providing that this tax shall be collected by the collector of internal revenue and accrue in favour of the Philippine treasury there is no change in the law which will be effective in the United States when Congress approves it.

On incomes of 8,000 pesos or less per annum, the law makes no levy, but from that figure it is applied as follows:—

8,000 pesos to 40,000 pesos 1 per cent.
40,000 pesos to 100,000 pesos 2 per cent.
100,000 pesos to 200,000 pesos 3 per cent.
Over 200,000 pesos 4 per cent.

Corporations will be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent., whatever their income.

THE "DIRECT SHIPMENT" QUESTION.

A provision in the Underwood Bill affecting shipments of merchandise between the Philippine Islands and the United States refers ambiguously to the through bill of lading provision which was recently fought out before the Court of Commerce. The law provides that direct shipments to or from the United States shall mean shipments made on through bill of lading.

Whether this provision that shipments from the Philippines to the United States must be direct in one of the bottom of the provision but from the wording of the provision it would appear that shipments either way will be considered direct, irrespective of transshipment at intermediate ports, if one through bill of lading is used.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, March 21st.
POLITICAL.

M. Clémenceau can well smile, for he has succeeded in his ambition of wrecking the Electoral Reform Bill, on which question the French Government was defeated in the Senate. M. Clémenceau, as the majority of people are probably aware, is an adept at wrecking Cabinets—he wrecked his first Cabinet more than 30 years ago. The fall of the French Ministry—not altogether unexpected, as it was known that the Socialists and Radicals in the Senate were determined to destroy the Bill, because they feared that it might prove fatal to their party interests—has caused the greatest anxiety. The resignation of Premier Briand is a great loss to political France especially at such a critical time as the present. The defeat of M. Briand has, of course, nothing to do with the military proposals of the French Government, which have been accepted and endorsed by the whole weight of public opinion in this country. It is purely on a constitutional issue that the Cabinet has fallen, and does not, as some erroneously conclude, directly affect either the strength or security of the nation. The fatal Electoral Reform Bill had for object to substitute a system of modified proportional representation for the present system, under which France is divided into a number of *arrondissements* or wards, each returning one *Député* to the Chamber, for whom each elector has a single vote. Opinion was emphatically in favour of the Government's Bill, and the ex-Premier was pledged to stand or fall by it. The defeat of the Cabinet and the retirement of so strong and able a statesman as M. Briand is a "work of revenge" on the part of M. Clémenceau; he took his indirect means of vengeance for M. Poincaré's election to the Presidency of the Republic, instead of Mr. Clémenceau's candidate, M. Pams, the Minister of Agriculture. The work of Mr. Clémenceau was made comparatively easy for him by the imminence of the elections. The Government considered the electoral reform was a necessity for the country, and as the elections are near, and as the Chamber had passed the Government's Bill, Premier Briand considered it necessary to obtain the Senate's assent to it. In the ordinary course, if the Senate refused its assent, the Bill would be sent back to Parliament for modification, but the ex-Premier believed that he could force the Senate's vote for the principle of the Bill. He was wrong in so defying the Senate, and his blunder has been a costly one. President Poincaré's misfortunes are beginning early; happily he is quite equal to the occasion, so much so that the national crisis may already be considered as over. The general impression is nevertheless exceedingly gloomy. M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, has been appointed the new Premier; he will also act as Minister of Public Instruction. The new Cabinet will be very much like the old one; in other words it will be a Briand-Poincaré Cabinet without these two latter figure-heads, in which MM. Barthou and Pichon will under study their eminent predecessors. M. Klotz will probably remain Minister of Finance; M. Pichon, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be the Minister of the Interior, or Home Secretary; while M. Jouhaux will, it is expected, be at the Foreign Office, M. Etienne at the War Office, and M. Baudin at the Admiralty. In the present crisis the Chamber has bowed its neck to the yoke of the Senate. Before breaking up for the Easter holidays, very stormy scenes took place in the Chamber, which will be renewed on Deputies returning to Parliament. The Paris newspapers reflect the general feeling, which is one of indignation with the professional politicians who are responsible for *la crise ministérielle*.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

We can afford to overlook the goings on in South Eastern Europe in view of the more serious state of things prevailing in Central and North-Eastern Europe. The relations between France and Germany are almost as strained as they were previous to the outbreak of the 1870-71 Franco-Prussian War. The ferment which has so suddenly arisen between these two countries cannot be viewed without great anxiety by the world. It is not without good reason that France is adding a full year to the period which concepts must in future spend with the colours. The extra tax will press very severely upon the patriotic industrial classes—those who have the Government of the Republic in their own hands. Never has such a sacrifice been known to be accepted by Frenchmen with so much philosophy and enthusiasm, knowing full well it is the alternative to certain ruin.

growing feeling that the "old enemy" is resolved to burst her geographical bonds sooner or later and despoil France of fresh provinces. This is the reason why the French are tingling with martial armour, guarding their gold and eschewing all luxuries. France, declines to believe, in spite of Mr. Asquith's recent declaration in the House of Commons, that Great Britain, even under a Liberal Government, is prepared to break away from the Triple Entente. According to Premier Asquith, Britain is not under any obligation to send a large armed force out of the country to operate in a European war. Such a statement could not but delight Germany. The French Press, commenting on the words of the British Premier, merely says that:—"Great Britain has stood by France during the last eight years at times of crisis, and has thereby staided the equilibrium of Europe in the interests of peace. She will do so again if the need arises, and therefore there is an end to the argument." British diplomatic help will be found of immense value by France when she needs it, more so perhaps than military assistance. Let her not lose confidence in British friendship and loyalty.

A NOTABLE FRENCHMAN.

Cold storage has to a great extent revolutionised the provision trade of the world, but its inventor, M. Charles Sellier, is living in poverty and seclusion in Paris. He has recently been awarded the Legion of Honour, and has been recognised by various learned Societies, in France, but he has never realised any great pecuniary benefit from his discovery of the art of cold storage, for preserving foodstuffs of a perishable nature. It was in 1870 that he conveyed in a small cargo boat a shipment of fresh meat from France to Argentina, a proceeding which nowadays sounds very much like shipping coals to Newcastle, but M. Sellier was concerned only to demonstrate the practicability of his system. This he did with success, but at the time France took but little interest in its possibilities, and it was England which took the lead in its commercial developments. As so often happens in cases of great inventions, it brought the inventor no profit, but thanks to cold storage we have meat, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, etc., from all quarters of the world, and it has been of incalculable value to the Colonies, in enabling them to develop a vast export provision trade.

DEFORRESTATION.

La Revue has been collecting the opinion of public men on the subject of the deforestation of France. President Poincaré in his reply, said:—"I am frantically fond of trees, and should like to have the power to behead those who cut them down."

DEFECTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

VIEWS OF FIELD-MARSHAL LI YUAN-HUNG.

Field Marshal Li Yuan-hung addressed a long telegram to the National Council, the Cabinet, the members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Headquarters and branches of the Kuomintang, Kung-hoang, Tungting and Minchutang, the Press, the Futabs and the Civil Government of the provinces, the provincial assemblies and other political parties, declining in advance to offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency. A summary of the telegram is given below:—"The Parliament will function very soon, and numerous questions will demand attention. The most important of all is the election of the President. Since the outbreak of the Revolution, the whole country has been in a turmoil, North and South have been suspicious of each other, the young and strong have emigrated while the old and weak have died. In short, the national vitality has suffered to a very great extent. Fortunately we had President Yuan's diplomacy and President Sun's diffidence to help the conclusion of the war. He then referred to the vast amount of work done after the declaration for a Republic. He attributed the non-recognition by the Powers to the very short existence of the Republic. He deplored the unsettled conditions prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, and the failure of the big loan negotiations. He views the whole country with pessimism, for the people are sick and poor, and the soldiers are traitor and disaffected, both fearing no punishment. The country is full of perils. The people are patiently waiting for the establishment of a permanent Government to redress their wrongs. The duties of a President are very difficult. He has not only the eyes of his own country focused upon him, but he has to meet the watchfulness of the whole world. Then he said that he was only a soldier, and had very little experience in politics or civil administration. He was unequal to Yuan Shih-kai in diplomacy, wisdom and bravery; he was inferior to Sun Yat-sen in foresight, determination and magnanimity; he was not the equal of Huang Hsing in pertinacity, single-mindedness and endurance. He felt ashamed even to occupy his present responsible position as Tath of a province, but he was forced to do so by his soldiers when the Revolution broke out. He said that he knew his own incompetency. He must therefore decline to offer himself as a candidate. He will not seek rest, for he is resolved to stand at the head of the Huphs braves to support the Central Government in order to make China strong and respected. He warns the minority of the Parliament who may wish to elect him as President that their

NEW LINER FOR NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

LAUNCH AT MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD.

The largest vessel yet built for Japan's premier steamship company—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—has been launched from the slips at Tatematsu of the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works. The weather, says the *Nagasaki Press*, was beautiful, and the interesting spectacle was watched by large numbers of people ashore and afloat. Miss Suda, daughter of the Managing Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, named the vessel *Katori Maru*. As soon as the *Katori Maru* rode safely in the harbour the invited guests, who numbered about four hundred, and included many foreign ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to the drawing loft, where a substantial cold luncheon was served. An address of congratulation from Mr. Motoda, Minister of Communications, was read by Mr. Tsumami of that Department, after which Mr. Kudo, Acting General Manager of the Dockyard, proposed the toast of "Continued success to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

Mr. Kudo said that the *Katori Maru* was the eighteenth vessel built at the Dockyard for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and was the largest of the series. She would be fitted with a combination of reciprocating and turbine engines and would be the first Japanese vessel so engineered. He spoke in high appreciation of the service rendered the country by the enterprise of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and mentioned that the Dockyard had orders in hand for two more vessels to be added to its large fleet. The toast was received with enthusiasm, and hearty *bravos* were given.

Mr. Suda replied for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. He stated that of the eighteen vessels referred to by Mr. Kudo, all but one, the *Hitchi Maru*, which was sunk by Russian cruisers during the war, are still in constant service and give complete satisfaction to the owners. In conclusion he thanked the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VESSEL.

As stated above, the *Katori Maru* is the largest N.Y.K. vessel afloat; she is also the largest ship yet built in Japan, with the exception of the three T.K.K. trans Pacific liners and warships. She has been built under the supervision of the Surveyors of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, by whom she will be classed 100 A1, and according to Japanese Government requirements. Her dimensions, etc., are as follows:

Length	480 feet
Breadth	61 "
Depth	36 1/2 "
Draught (maximum)	38 1/2 "
Gross tonnage	10,600 tons
Displacement	18,500 "
Horse-power	10,000 "
Speed	18 knots

She will be fitted with six cylindrical boilers and a combination of Parsons' turbine and reciprocating engines. She will have three screws. The engines are designed to economise steam-power and coal.

The *Katori Maru* has been built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European service and is designed for passenger and freight traffic. She is double bottomed throughout and is divided by eight bulkheads. Wireless telegraphy, fire extinguishing, disinfecting, and refrigerating apparatus, all of latest pattern, will be installed. Electricity will be used throughout for lighting purposes, and electric fans will be provided on a generous scale for the comfort of passengers. Accommodation is to be prepared for 112 first-class, 56 second-class, ten special third-class, and 178 stowage passengers. The first-class cabins will be single, double, and four-berth, and the second-class will be double and four-berth. Dining, smoking, and lounge saloons will be in accordance with the most modern ideas, special saloon accommodation will be provided for children, and a swimming tank will be among the provisions made for recreation. Fourteen life-boats, more than sufficient to accommodate all the passengers and crew, are to be carried. Cargo capacity consists of six holds, equal to 12,000 tons, and the bunkers will take 3,000 tons of coal. A forty-ton and twelve smaller cranes will be fitted.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LEGATION AND CONSULAR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Civil Service Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1914 include:

Erection of new Consulate at Changsha \$300.

Erection of new Consulate at Tairen \$4,000, out of estimated cost of \$7,500 and leaving \$1,500 required for completion.

Shanghai, erection of new stables, \$600 (further required to complete \$250); addition to Supreme Court and Consular Offices, Shanghai, \$1,000 (\$3,000 last year) to complete.

Swatow, rebuilding Consular jetty, \$350. Hankow, rebuilding servants' quarters and stables, \$1,200.

Peking, provision of water supply, heating system, etc., \$5,500 (\$1,200 required to complete).

Erection of houses for Chinese Secretary and Commercial Attaché, \$5,000 (\$2,000 required to complete); Sanitary alterations, etc., \$1,500.

Shanghai, installation of baths, etc., at Consular Gaol, \$140.

Acquisition of new sites in China, Japan, and Korea, \$500.

The maintenance of buildings in the Far East is included in a general vote.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

In the House of Commons on March 17th, Mr. G. A. Toache (U., North Islington) asked the representative of the First Commissioner of Works where the contract for the equipment of the British Legation in Peking with electric generating plant, ice-making plant, and other things was placed; and if he would state the amount of the contract, and whether it had been given to a German firm.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: The contract in question was placed, after limited competition amongst British firms, with Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., of London.

A WAYFARER IN CHINA.

In a review of a recently published book bearing the above title *The Times* says:—

Miss Elizabeth Kendall has written a charming account of her travels in Western China and Mongolia, undertaken in the last quiet months before the outbreak of the Revolution in October, 1911. Her journey was not inspired by any special mission; it was simply a holiday pastime, the outcome of wanderlust and a desire to be free for a season "from the bondage of conventional routine," from her accustomed Bostonian world of tea-parties and telephones and trams. Yet her book will bear favourable comparison with the works of more ambitious travellers. Miss Kendall is no novice at making her way, unaccompanied, into remote corners of the globe; earlier holidays have taken her to the Taurus, to Montenegro, to the Himalayas and Western Tibet, and she has known many joys "in hunting impressions of strange peoples and strange lands." From the Chair of the Professor of History at Wellesley, Mass., to the monasteries of Mount Omei, and thence across North China and Mongolia to the sacred city of Urga is a journey sufficient to satisfy the body and mind of the most inveterate explorer of "different parishes of the infinite"; and, although she makes light of them, it is a journey not devoid of dangers. For protection Miss Kendall had a revolver (which she eventually threw away) and her grey hair—the latter of no small advantage in a land where respect for age is still seriously cultivated as a virtue; for company an Irish tourist; and for the rest, an instinctive sympathy with Oriental life and manners and a deep-rooted belief in the goodness of human nature, much the same all the world over.

Miss Kendall's wayfarer was not in pursuit of any particular kind of information, but just to get for herself an impression of the country and the people, concerning whom her ideas "had been derived, like those of most Americans, from books and chance observation of the handful of Kwangtung men who are earning their living amongst us by washing our clothes." She wanted to find, if possible, an answer to the riddle of "the impassive faces of these men, who, silent, inscrutable, fit through the American scene, alien to the last." As it happened, she did not see the Kwangtung man in his native place, because her route took her from Hongkong through Haiphong, to Yunnan and Szechuan. But she was able, in the course of that journey, to form an unusually distinct impression of China and the Chinese, and to record it in a narrative which makes very pleasant reading. Incidentally, she gives us clear-cut descriptions of the new French "free port" of Fort Bayard; of the Manchu garrison (slumbering unconscious of impending doom) at Chengtu; of the Gobi approach to Urga; and the manner of Russian life in that region. Throughout the whole course of her wanderings in Western China, through regions rarely visited by European travellers, Miss Kendall encountered neither dangers nor adventures; "from all, whether coolie on the road, villager or innkeeper, official or priest," she never met with anything but courtesy and consideration. It is true that an American, known at Washington and Peking, might expect courtesy and consideration from Chinese officials, and particularly at that time; Miss Kendall says she found men in Szechuan who had heard of the refund of the surplus Boxer indemnity and looked upon her kindly for that reason. Seeing day after day that which is admittedly best in China, the simple life of the peasantry, fascinated by the "civilization so ancient that it makes all that is oldest in the West seem crude and unfinished," small wonder if the wayfarer's vision is sometimes overtinged with the colour of rose.

Of necessity unversed in China's politics and economics, Miss Kendall is more at home and happier in her descriptions of the country and people than when dealing with the problems of the day. For instance, she regards the constant bugling and drilling of soldiers in Yunnan as evidence of "the new military spirit," and attributes the success of the revolutionary movement to great powers of organization in Young China. Referring hopefully to the long-projected construction of the railway from Hankow into Szechuan, she observes, "It will be a different Szechuan then, with its resources exploited, with mines and factories, good roads, and fine hotels, a power in the world's market, the goal of the tourist." And yet, a few days later, emerging at Hankow (which has been a goal of the tourist these many years), she sees another and a very different vision, perceives a grim aspect of the "real China," which the making of railways has in no way relieved. Coming out on to the Luhan line, running northwards from Hankow, she sees:—

"Seven hundred miles of rice and millet fields and vegetable gardens unshaded by wall or hedge; nothing to cast a shadow on the dead level except an occasional walled town or temple grove! And the horrible land was all alive with swarming, tolling, anti-hill humanity. It was a nightmare."

Her last impression is one of the actual and potential reserve power of the race—an almost overpowering sense of their collective vitality:—

"You seem to be watching a community of ants, persistent, untiring, organized; only the ant-hill is a town, and the ants are men physically strong, gluttons for work, resourceful, adaptable, cheerful. Then multiply such ant-hills by thousands and you have China."

The book is well illustrated, with photographs taken by the author. Amongst them is a particularly striking picture of the great precipice on the side of Mount Omei, known as the "Rejection of the Body," from the summit of which

STRAITS RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).

A QUARTER OF A MILLION PROFIT.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Straits Rubber Company (Limited) was held last month at Winchester House, London, Mr. E. L. Hamilton presiding. The Secretary (Mr. Percy E. L. Taylor) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the result of the year's working was a profit of \$251,036, and the balance-sheet showed that the company was in a very strong position. The crop of rubber harvested was 1,467,688lb., against the official estimate of 1,400,000lb. The gross price realized for the crop—that was, the sale room price before any deduction was made for selling charges, discounts, &c.—was 4s. 9-8d. per lb.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

The cost of production, free on board at port of shipment, including depreciation on buildings, plant, and machinery, and commission to staff, was 1s. 3-12d. per lb. He felt sure that the shareholders would agree with him that the costs were that hardly any of the trees—only 46 acres, or less than 1 per cent.—were planted before 1906, and that a number of these now in bearing were planted at a later date. The cost of production was 5d. per lb. lower than that of the previous year, and allowing for a margin of safety, he thought they might assume that they would, with increasing areas in bearing and yields per acre, be in a position to place their rubber on the market at a still lower price.

Turning to the balance-sheet, they had \$30,000 reserve for development, and they proposed to transfer out of last year's profits a further \$50,000. This was in accordance with the policy which he indicated at the last meeting—namely, gradually to extend the cultivation until they had a cultivated area of about 9,000 acres of first-class rubber and some 530 acres of second-class at a capitalized figure of under \$40 per acre and the estates equipped and in a position to place rubber on the market at a low cost. They would have, as at January 1st last, after the allocation of \$50,000 to reserve for development, some \$40,000 still available for capital expenditure, and they had in addition, their large holding of Rubana shares. The rubber in stock and in transit amounted to \$26,617. At the date of making up the accounts a certain proportion of the stock was still unsold, and the value was therefore estimated, but this rubber had now been brought to market and had realized more than the amount at which it was valued. Their holding of 145,000 shares in the Rubana Rubber Estates (Limited) stood at a book cost of \$34,871. The market value of these shares at a low estimate was \$255,000—a margin or a reserve of over \$220,000. A coincidence in the accounts was that the dividends received on their Rubana shares amounted to \$34,959, against the book cost of \$34,871, or 100 per cent. on the investment. At December 31st the Straits Rubber Company had on deposit and on current account \$26,059.

CULTIVATED AREA.

The estates had been recently surveyed, and the cultivated area shown by the survey was 6,369 acres of rubber, of which 4,089 acres were mature and 2,280 acres immature. They had 507 acres of coconuts, of which 175 acres were mature and 332 acres immature, making a total cultivated area of 6,876 acres. It would be some time before they could expect much return from their coconuts, and while they did not anticipate the same profits as from rubber, it was hoped that they would give them a moderate and at the same time a useful addition to their income. They had an area uncultivated of 3,993 acres. This was practically all on the Nova Scotia estate. Mr. Duncan considered the soil on this estate to be equal to the best in the country for rubber and the convenience unequalled. Their programme was to plant up 500 acres on Nova Scotia during the current year, of which some 470 acres were already cleared. The cultivated areas on both properties, both mature and immature, had been maintained in first-class condition, and were kept absolutely free from weeds. The yield of rubber on Gedong estate was 370lb. per acre, or 2,97lb. per tree, and on Nova Scotia 352lb. per acre, or 2,87lb. per tree. These were high yields considering the age of the trees, and showed a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year. There was no dearth of labour on either estate, and conditions were quite satisfactory.

The official estimate of the crop of rubber for the current year was 1,535,000 lb., but the general manager thought that this would be exceeded. He looked for a crop of about 1,750,000lb., and they hoped to harvest it at a satisfactory price. Of this year's crop they had sold for delivery between now and December next about 441,280lb. of the first quality, at an average price of 4s. 4-1/2d. per lb. The position of the industry was absolutely sound; the increased quantities of plantation rubber continued to go rapidly into consumption, and they could look forward to any probable reduction in the price of rubber with equanimity.

Mr. T. Cuthbertson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A final dividend of 23d. per cent., less tax, was declared, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and superintendent and staff in the East concluding the proceedings.

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO VISIT JAPAN.

The German flagship *Seehornst*, with Vice-Admiral von Spee, the new Commander-in-Chief of the German Asiatic Squadron, on board, will arrive at Yokohama to-day and is expected to remain there until about the 24th. The cruiser will be accompanied by the destroyer *S. 90*. The German cruiser *Nürnberg* will be at Yokohama for about ten days from the 18th instant.

The cruisers *Gneisenau* and *Leipzig* and the destroyer *Taku* will visit Kobe towards the end of this month.

INTIMATIONS

BURNING, BLEEDING AND CRUSTED SKIN

Had to Lie With Arms Up by Head, They Were So Sore Underneath, Itching Very Bad, Got No Sleep, Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Trouble Disappeared.

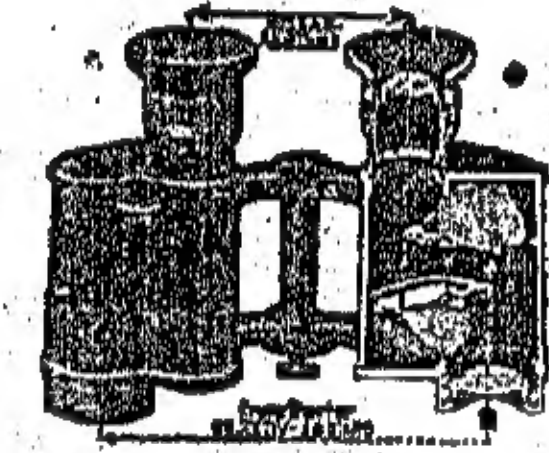
"About the month of March, 1910, a very itching red rash commenced on my breast, thence under my arms. The complaint was of a very watery nature, the itching very bad. At night I got no sleep owing to the burning, bleeding, crusted nature of the skin. I had to lie with my arms up by my head, they were so sore underneath. I washed the affected parts with carbolic and tar soap, but got no relief. I also took blood purifiers, but it did no good effect."

"I then bought a set of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and by the second time I used them, the rash was under control, and the irritation began to disappear. I bought another cake of Cuticura Soap and some more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and by the time they were used every sign of the rash and irritation had disappeared, and I now have a nice, white skin. I can sleep soundly and have never had any skin trouble since Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me."

"I always use the Cuticura Soap for shaving, and a little Cuticura Ointment on my scalp, which I find keeps it also and while it does not cure any itching, it keeps the scalp cool and free from any irritation, and I sincerely hope that this letter will be useful to some one suffering from itching irritation or any inflammation, and you have my full permission to publish it." (Signed) George Taylor, Ash Grove Cottage, Fyvie, Aberdeen, N. B., Jan. 10th, 1911.

A liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: F. Newberg & Sons, 27, Chatterbox Bldg., London; R. Towns & Co., 11, St. W. London; Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U. S. A.

95-13



ZEISS PRISMA BINOCULARS

AT HOME PRICES:

16 Power	£10.10.0
12 " (new model)	£10.10.0
8 "	£9.5.0
12 "	£6.10.0
6 " (large field)	£7.10.0
6 "	£6.0.0
6 " (small model)	£5.18.0
3 "	£5.8.0

To be Obtained from

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS,
CHATEL ROAD.

42

OUR

STUDY

OF

THE EYE



and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses.

Our method of testing is scientific and accurate. If you do not wear glasses we will tell you so. If you do not glasses we can supply and fit them at extremely moderate prices.

MAKE CERTAIN WE WILL TELL YOU.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
11, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed Daily Press only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: Press.
Codes: A.B.C. 4th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A Position for a JUNIOR REPORTER will be vacant on a Leading Morning Newspaper in China at the end of October. Agreement and Good Salary to Competent Man. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to—
Box 1234.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1913. 1575

WANTED.

A N ENERGETIC and Hard-Working CHINESE BROKER for INDENT BUSINESS in a well-known Firm. Liberal Brokerage.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1913. 1576

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAREUNG"
Arrived Hongkong on 14th April, 1913, from ANWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be loaded here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1913.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"LIBERIA,"
Captain G. Schröder, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex.s.s. "Treilberg" from Abus.
Ex.s.s. "Gorania" from Göteborg.
Ex.s.s. "Barnes" from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. 1574

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY—an EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Male or Female.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1913. 1563

WANTED.

OPENING FOR BRITISH YOUTH to commence in General Business Firm. Apply by letter, stating age, education, etc., to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1913. 1560

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Business of the late R. H. MAHOMED, hitherto carried on at No. 18, D'Almeida Street (ground floor), has been purchased by the Undersigned, and will be carried on in future under the style of N. J. MOROJI & Co.

All outstanding debts due by the old firm prior to the 4th day of April, 1913, will be settled by the Vendor and are no concern of the Undersigned.

N. J. MOROJI.

Dated the 12th day of April, 1913. 1568

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. undertake every description of lighter work, including transhipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in London, on the 15th of April 1913, and that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 15th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1913. 1537

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 16th April, 1913, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1912, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 16th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1913. 1524

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 16th April, 1913, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1912, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 16th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1913. 1525

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 25, The Bund, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 21st April, 1913, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1912, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 21st April, 1913, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. B. JACKSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1913. 1567

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB will be held at the Club House at Happy Valley, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 16th day of APRIL, 1913, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association of the Club as per the circular posted to Members and as exhibited on the board at the Club House at Happy Valley.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1913. 1538

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th APRIL, 1913, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1913. 1541

FOR SALE.

ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS and EMBROIDERIES, the valuable Collection of a Private Collector, comprising Chinese Porcelain of the MING and TOWKING DYNASTIES.

Coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures; Old Bronzes, Jade Ornaments, Embroidered Mandarin Cloaks, and hanging Wall Pictures.

Such a Valuable Collection has seldom been in any part of the World.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call at

FUJII & Co.,

56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

First Floor,

From 10 A.M. till 12 Noon and 2 P.M. till 5 P.M.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1913. 1468

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

HARDWARE DEPT.

FULL STOCK OF COOKING UTENSILS IN ALUMINIUM, ENAMELLED STEEL, ETC.

THE "WHITE MOUNTAIN"

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

STOCKED

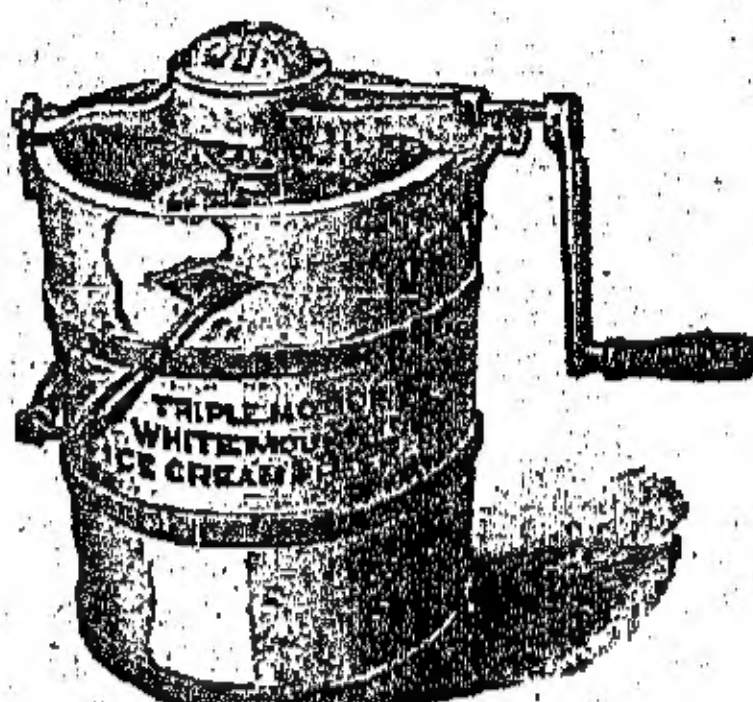
IN

10 SIZES.

1 QUART

TO

12 QUARTS.



TRIPLE

MOTION.

MAKES

DELICIOUS CREAM

IN THREE MINUTES.

TEAK WOOD ICE CHESTS

CONSTRUCTED AND PACKED UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

THE ONLY ICE CHESTS GIVING

COMPLETE SATISFACTION FOR USE IN THIS CLIMATE.

BERKEFELD FILTERS

IN ALL SIZES.

ICE BLANKETS. ICE SHAVES. ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[46]

YOST

TYPEWRITERS

LATEST MODEL No. 20.

VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants, Engineers, Bankers, Brokers, etc.

The same Model with French Key Board, also Brief Model or Lawyers and Accountants.

Special Monthly Terms if desired.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

SHAMBER, CANTON.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 1592

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

ING QUONG, late of the City of

Toronto, in the County of York,

Canada, Merchant, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant

to the provisions of the Statute in

Chapter 26, Section 55, that all persons

having Claims against the Estate of the

above-named ING QUONG, Deceased, who died on or

about the 2nd day of September, 1912, are

required to send by post prepaid or to deliver

to J. E. CAMERON, Executor of the last Will

and Testament of the said ING QUONG, at 51,

Canada Life Building, Toronto, Canada, on or

before the 2nd day of July, 1913, their names,

addresses and description, and a full statement

of the particulars of their Claims and the nature

of the Security, if any, held by them.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY also given

that after the 22nd day of July, 1913, the said

Executor will proceed to distribute the assets

of the said Estate among the parties entitled

thereto, regard being had only to the Claims

of which the said J. E. CAMERON, the said

Executor, or the Solicitor for the said Executor,

shall then have had Notice, and that the said

Executor will not be liable for the assets so

distributed, or any part thereof, to any person

or persons of whose Claims no Notice shall have

been received by the said J. E. CAMERON, the

said Executor, or the Undersigned Solicitor,

at the time of such distribution.

W. A. SMITH,

51, Canada Life Building,

Toronto, Ont., Canada,

Solicitor for the said Executor.

Dated at Toronto, this 21st day of February,

A.D. 1913. 1521

BANK

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balance at 3½ per cent

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. 1519

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Yen 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Yen 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....Yen 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI CNO, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1913. 1443

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital.....Yen 10,000,000

Capital Subscribed (paid up).....Yen 8,250,000

Reserve Fund.....Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE,

5, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. 1279

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Paid up Capital Fl. 14,925,350 (£1,242,112)

Reserve Fund Fl. 5,022,161.27 (£418,513)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS FRERES BANK.

SWISS BANKERS.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of

Banking and Exchange business, receives money

on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on Daily Balances. Zakos on Fixed

Deposit can be ascertained on application.

E. J. H. VAN DER LINDEN, Acting Manager,

No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1913. 121

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED " " " " " "£1,250,000

PAID UP " " " " " "£625,000

RESERVE FUND " " " " " "£415,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street,

LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted. Stocks, and Shares

bought and sold on account of Constituents.

Letters of Credit granted on Agents and

Correspondents all over the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at

2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on

Fixed Deposits at rates which may be

ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1913. 1909

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

STRIKING

£15,000,000 at 2½=£15,000,000

SINCE£17,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS—Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. F. FRISLAND, Esq.

C. S. GIBBY, Esq.

P. H. HOLYAK, Esq.

G. E. LAMSON, Esq.

F. LIEB, Esq.

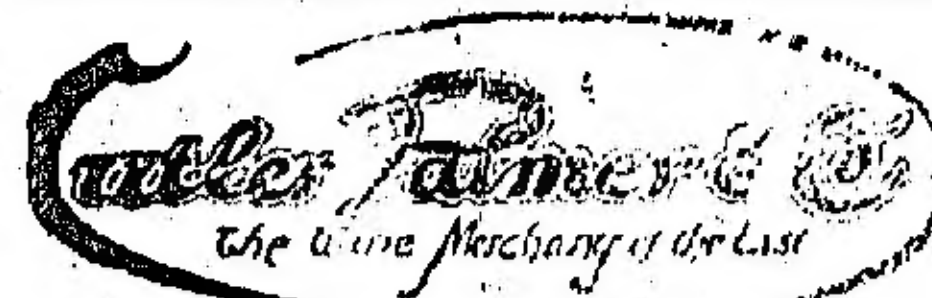
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

H. A. SIEBS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ENTERTAINMENT

BIJOU

9.15 P.M.—PROGRAMME—9.15 P.M.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LITTLE
LAPSE

(A BATTING TWO-ROLL COMEDY PRINCE).
THE SPINLA TROUPE OF ACROBATS.
A XMAS PROBLEM (Coloured Art).
NEWS OF THE DAY.
(PATHE GAZETTE AND GAUMONT GRAPHIC).

MISS OROULE STEPHANO
(a) "The Garden of Love."
(b) "We'd better hide a wee."

MISS VIOLET BONETTA
(a) "Call me up Some Rainy Afternoon."
(b) "Hands Up!"

7.15 P.M.—PICTURES ONLY—7.15 P.M.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1913. [61]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

REPORTING of any Description Under-
taken by Competent and Reliable Note-
Takers.
Correspondence and Tabulated Work turned
out with Accuracy and despatch.
Contracts arranged. Secretarial duties
undertaken.

H. E. VICTOR,
Manager,
10, Queen's Road Central,
(First Floor).
Telephone No. 652.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1913. [397]

CHEESE

WE beg to inform our Customers that
we have received a New Shipment
of our well-known CANADIAN STILTON
CHEESE.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.
[38]

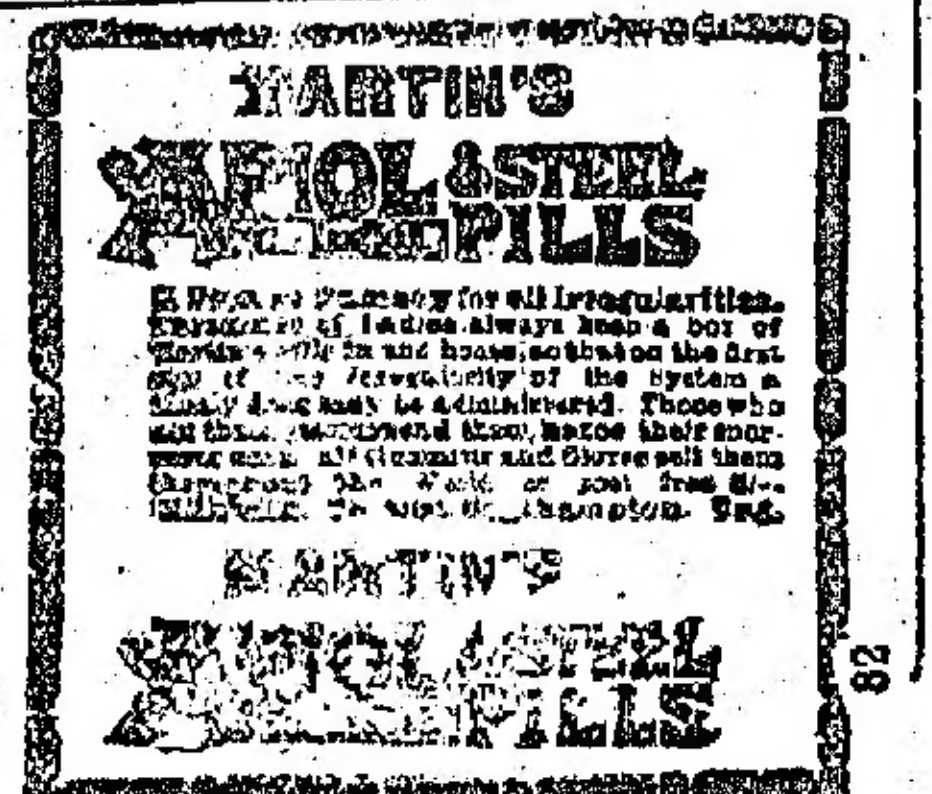
JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING

W.B. CORSET,
GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST
RECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
14, Queen's Road Central
Corner of Zeland Street.
Hongkong, 14th April 1913. [45]

GRACA & CO.
PEDDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building)
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL
POST CARDS, CIGARS, BOOKS,
TOYS, &c.
Just Received
FRESH SUPPLY OF
VEGETABLE SEEDS
[539]



OLD TIMERS AND NEW COMERS.

A STRANGE CONTRAST IN CANADA.

(From the "Canadian Mail.")
A Western bill of fare lies before me.
It appeared on the table of the chief hotel
in the town of Lacombe the other night,
when the Old Timers' Association of the
district held its inaugural banquet.

Old Time Hard Tack and New Time
Soft Tack.
Snow Soup and Cream of Chicken.
Devilled Broncho Bones and Fillet of
Salmon.
Baked Badger and Roast Turkey with
Stuffing.
Coyote Outlets and Spring Chicken.
Buffalo Hump and Olives.
Jugged Weasel and Salted Almonds.
Bear Paws and Meringue Pie.
Fricassee of Coyote and Wine Jelly.
Carried Good and Ice Cream.
Chippewyan Haggis and Bananas.
Moose Trotters and Oranges.
Kinkikink Cigars and Coffee.

Some of the dishes and kickshaws,
according to an explanatory footnote, had
been "served up on the way." "But
it shall never be said," explained a
member of the company, "that the Old
Timers sat down without so much as a
morsel of bear or buffalo in front of
them." So saying, he produced from one
pocket of his evening dress coat tails a
black bear's paw, with claws and all com-
plete; and from the other, a slab of dried
buffalo meat, resurrected from the ancient
store laid up in the Mounted Police
Barracks at Fort Macleod, in readiness
for an Indian siege in the days when the
West was a wild, wild West indeed.
Quite possibly some of the white men in
that banquet hall would have been glad
enough, in some bygone emergency, to
allay the pangs of hunger with the flesh
of even a coyote or a buffalo—the Indian
pony and the prairie wolf. And many a
smoker, when tobacco ran short, adopted
the Indian custom of smoking kinkikink,
or willow bark.

GUESTS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The banqueters were as strange a med-
ley as their bill of fare. Men from almost
every province in Canada, from every
division of the British Motherland, from
many a State in the Union. The Presi-
dent was a burly Easterner, who came up
twenty-two years ago from the "Garden
Province," Prince Edward Island, the
Emerald Isle of the New World. The
Vice-President came up a year ago before
him from Ontario, which from the first
has furnished the backbone of the Western
community. One of the chief speakers
was a Highland Scot, who had lived or
travelled in every province of the Domini-
on and many foreign lands. He had
finally chosen Central Alberta as the best
region of all to make a home for his family
in. Of the two biggest men there, one
came of United Empire Loyalist stock,
the other had once been a Mormon. The
ancestors of the one had given up their
American homes for a Canadian forest
wilderness at the Revolution, impelled by
loyal devotion to their King and flag.
The forebears of the other had also given
up their homes to go out and establish
new religion in the American desert. "I
went back to Utah twice," declared this
ex-Mormon, a fine old man, standing six
feet four, "thinking I would end my days
there, but I could not help coming back
here. Alberta's the place for me."

Yes, if it is true that "mixed races are
best," the population of Western Canada
should prove an amalgam of the finest
quality. The various ingredients are not
so diverse as to make amalgamation diffi-
cult. Essentially and ancestrally they are
very much alike; the contrasts are mostly
on the surface. "I am what is called a
pure-blooded Scot," said one of the
speakers, "but there is more of a racial
difference between my Celtic Highland
father and my Saxon Lowland mother
than there is between the 'pure-blooded
Englishman' on my left, and the man
who has come—either direct or after a
generation or two in the United States—
from Germany or Norway."

OLDER THAN THE TOWN ITSELF.

Some of these Old-Timers, still in the
prime of life, were here before the town
was born, before there was a railway
within 120 miles. "The house," said
one, "were primitive log huts, so dark
(for window glass was a luxury) that
when you entered you felt as if you had
dived into a cellar." The long haul to
the nearest station—Calgary, in the far
south—made agriculture impracticable or
unprofitable. Only a few years ago the
population was so sparse, and the demand
for farm products so easily satisfied, that
the settler thought himself lucky to get
4 or 4½ cents a pound for his beef cattle.
To-day the buyers for Pat Burns and the
Swifts are scouring the country for beef,
and buying up in advance all the steers
the farmers are feeding at 7 cents for
delivery on April 1, and 7½ cents for May.
A neighbour of mine has just sold his
young hogs, weighing 200 lbs. apiece, for
7½ cents a pound, or \$15 a head. Small
wonder that you find all over this stock-
raising district, where crop failures are
unknown, large and comfortable farm-
houses, owned by men with large and
growing balances at the bank. If you
can buy a farm for \$30 or \$35 an acre
within a few miles of town you have got
a bargain; and, though almost any
farmer in the West is as ready to sell his
land as his beef, many refuse to take less
than \$40, \$45, or even \$50 an acre. A high
and impartial authority calculates that
good farming here will yield a profit of 8
per cent. on a capital value of \$100 per
acre.

OLD INHABITANTS OF A NEW TYPE.

Unlike the old inhabitants of other
lands, these Old Timers are not in the
habit of praising bygone days, shaking
their heads at the new error of the West,
or declaring that the country is going to
decay. To them change does not mean
decay, but altogether otherwise. They
smile when they talk of the arduous past,
but they do not wish it back; they glory
in the present, with its rapid progress
and looking forward to progress even
more rapid in the future; they are as
buoyant optimists as the young men who
have just arrived to make their fortunes.
They have no frowns for the newcomers
either. The man who comes in from the
States or over from the British Isles is
sure of a welcome. If he has the qualities
of a man. Some of these newcomers, city

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORS and OUTFITTERS

EVERYTHING FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CHOICE
SUMMER
MATERIALS
now showing
in our
TAILORING
DEPARTMENT.

(All Garments made on the Premises.)

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

USE
Keep your liver active and the small every-day worries and dis-
appointments will not trouble you. It is the mind that makes
us happy not our condition of life, and when you keep your stomach healthy,
your bowels active, your blood pure by the regular use of Beecham's Pills
your mind will always be clear and cheerful. Most of the hardships of life are
directly due to disordered digestion. The health of the whole body is affected
by the condition of the liver.

BEECHAM'S

By their gentle purifying action Beecham's Pills accomplish wonderful mental
and physical changes. They aid digestion and assimilation and enable you to
enjoy the great benefit of the full nutriment in your food. They will keep you
free from illness and help you to attain success by giving the mind energy,
vigour and determination. They have a direct influence upon your bodily
comfort and material welfare, and make living easy.

Sold in boxes labelled price 9d., 1/1d. & 2/6.

PILLS

bred, bring with them an amazing fund of
ignorance. A young English homesteader,
buying his first plough at a store in the
town pointed to the handles, and said to
the dealer, "Don't you think the shafts
are a bit short?"

TOLENTANT OF THE NEW COMER.

"But ignorance is not incapacity," says
a generous Old Timer, "and we were all
newcomers once. Let us welcome any man
who will make a good citizen, a good
patriotic loyal Canadian. A man who
reckons no honest work beneath him; a
man who is not always running to the
bar, as a fly rushes to the sugar-cask;
a man whose word is as good as his bond.
A man of broad views and open mind,
whose horizon is not bounded by the
narrow limits of his town, his farm, his
province, or even the Dominion. For
there is a petty spirit of nationalism as
mean and selfish and short-sighted as any
petty parochialism or provincialism.
Canada is one of a brotherhood of nations,
which together form a nation greater still,
a nation greater not only in wealth of
natural resources, and in vastness of
extent and population than the world has
ever seen, but in the wealth and variety
of the human qualities of its many races.
Better still, a brotherhood, a confederacy,
an Empire—call it what you will—which
more than any other human power or
organisation safeguards the progress and
prosperity of mankind by its profound
love of peace and its unshakable resolve
to keep the peace by the protecting power
of its invincible and unaggressive fleet.
Canada is the greatest and will be the
central and most important part of this
beneficent Imperial brotherhood. The
men who are true to this ideal, the men
who will loyally maintain and hand down
unimpaired to posterity this God given
heritage, we welcome with all our hearts.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

PETTICOAT OR UNDERSKIRT?

A lady discussing the details of her new
costume with her tailor mentioned the
word "petticoat." He turned upon her
a solemn face and said, "We always call
that garment 'underskirt.'" She accepted
the reproof with an inward convulsion
of laughter at the idea of his very Ameri-
can turn of mind on the subject. The
petticoats for the present season are so
closely fitting that free movement of the
limbs is hampered, and closeness of fit
is secured by the absence of much trim-
ming. The hobble petticoat of last year,
with its fulness gathered into a broad
band between the knee and the ankle, has
apparently disappeared. It at least
allowed a certain amount of looseness
about the hips, and in thin materials this
could not possibly have increased the
apparent width of the figure below the
waist, but the petticoat of the moment is
fairly tight the whole way down.

THE COAT LAPEL.

In many minor details the fashion of
women's clothes follows that of men's.
The lapel which comes down to the waist
is seen on men's clothes of latest make,
and also characterises many of the smart
spring coats worn by women. The long
lapel has a curious influence on the
general appearance. It tends to give
height to the short by means of the
lengthening line from shoulder to waist;
at the same time it scarcely increases the
height of the tall. How this could be
accounted for is not within the province
of this paragraph to explain, but it is a
well known fact. The country suits pre-
pared for Easter holidays in Donegal
tweeds or South of England serges have

almost all this long revers, crossing from
right to left at the waist, and sometimes
held by a handsome braided ornament. A
pocket appears on the right side of many
of these coats, but this continues to be a
delusion and a snare, being only
simulated and not practicable. The
handkerchief and purse are still homeless
so far as the outdoor suit itself is con-
cerned. They have to be lodged in that
ornamental annex, the hand-bag.

ABOUT THE PANIER.

The panier has been exploited on many
of the evening gowns of the recent bril-
liant dancing season, and is now to
become part and parcel of many outdoor
dresses. A charming gown is in frog-
green charmeuse draped in panier fashion
over striped green and black. The panier
draperies are flat at the back, very slight-
ly full at the sides, and there they end,
not invading the front of the skirt. This
is an all-in-one dress, or appears to be
so, with long sleeves and a belt. Under
this belt there may be the join of bodice
and skirt, but the draperies are so skill-
fully arranged as to appear to be con-
tinuous from the shoulder to where the
drapery parts on the skirt to show the
striped material. The short coats in
colours contrasting with the dress itself
are in great favour, especially on the
Riviera, just now. Some of these are in
velvet, and among the favourite colours
are tomato, purple, green, and blue.
Most of them fasten at the waist with one
button, but some of those intended for
wearing on cold days fasten up the left
side in Russian fashion.

ANOTHER WEDDING INNOVATION.

At Saturday's Welsh wedding at St.
Andrew's, Wells-street, the bride in-
troduced a conspicuous innovation by
carrying a bouquet of deep crimson roses
with her white satin and lace gown.
Her wreath, too, was not the orthodox
orange-blossom, but consisted of white
heather and myrtle-leaves under the
flowing tulle veil. If things go on as they
are doing at present the bride's toilette
will soon cease to have any distinctive
note. Chiffon, nylon, embroideries of
pearl and crystal beads, with train of
brocade in any pale colour, have already
been exploited in the bridal toilette, and
now that the pure white bouquet has
begun to be replaced by coloured flowers
there can be no doubt that change is going
ahead in this direction. Last week a
bride carried no bouquet, but held a fan
instead. The weather was not conspicu-
ously tropical, as we may all remember,
but the delicate little lace fan struck a
decorative note, and was less troublesome
to carry than the usual bouquet.

THE NEW MATERIALS.

There seems to be a tendency towards
greater weight and thickness in the new
materials. This would not have been sur-
prising in autumn or winter, but just now
the change seems rather remarkable. For
instance, the newest silk is ribbed like
the faille of old, and is brocaded with
metal designs, which add to its weight and
solidity. This material is produced
chiefly in two shades of colour. Then,
again, the new crepe is much heavier than
that to which fashion has accustomed us.
It is a little wavy crepe back again plus
the inevitable metal threads—gold, silver,
or steel. Accordion pleating has been
returning to us for some time, and a
proof of this is a new silk crepe fluted in
imitation of accordion pleating. In fact,
crinkled fabrics are to be very fashion-
able.

THINNER MATERIALS.

At the same time, though these thick
fabrics are to be fashionable, there will

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 P.M. of the
15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
delivery of their Goods from alongside, such
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1913. [60]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOTHIAN."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th
prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1913. [556]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"DEVANHA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 9th April, 1913.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consigner, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and
THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1913. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"DILWARA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at consignees' risk and expense into the haz-
ardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. [60]

THE NEW REMEDY.

THE THERAPION

BLOOD PURIFIER, SKIN TREATMENT, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHLOROSIS, ANEMIA, LEUCODERMIA, PSORIASIS, ECZEMA, URTICARIA, PRURITUS, SCALD HEAD, DANDRUFF, ITCHING, BRUISING, BURNING, STINGING, BITING, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

THE THERAPION IS THE ONLY SKIN TREATMENT WHICH IS GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOLICER."

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1913. [571]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has
increased considerably over Japan, the northern
depression having passed into the Pacific and
the continental high having moved eastward.
Pressure has increased over China, moderately
along the E. coast and slightly along the S.
coast to Hainan. A depression still lies over
Indo China.

Moderate E. winds are indicated over the
northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

(ANDREW WEIR & CO.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.SAILINGS TO TAKE PLACE AS MAY BE ARRANGED FROM
HONGKONGTO
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS.**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.PROPOSED SAILINGS.
From HONGKONG: 26th April. Connecting with "ELLERIC" 14th May.
From COLOMBO:**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.PROPOSED SAILINGS.
S.S. "DUNERIC" June.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**
APCAR LINE.REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.**EASTWARD.**S.S. "JELUNGA," 5,205 tons, Captain D. J. R. O. Sullivan, will be despatched
to YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI, on 15th April, at 11 a.m.
S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. F. Seddon, will be despatched
for MIKE, KOBE and MOJI on 17th April, at 4 p.m.**WESTWARD.**S.S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons, Captain Ramage, R.N.E., will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 18th April, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR," 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched
as above on 7th May.The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted
with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1913.

"THE BIG 4" of the
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONGOLIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.	COMFORT.	FROM HONGKONG calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE (via Island Sea), YOKOHAMA and HONO-
MANCHURIA 27,000 tons, twin screws.	SAFETY.	LULU (the Paradise of the Pacific) through Service via NEW YORK to Europe.
KOREA 18,000 tons, twin screws.	SPEED.	
SIBERIA 18,000 tons, twin screws.		
NILE 11,000 tons.		
CHINA 10,200 tons.		
PERIA 9,000 tons.		

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games,
Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and
Bilge Keels.The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for 254 to London (return ticket £50.10s.)
and to San Francisco £36. SPECIAL RATES for Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS	Tons	Starting	TUESDAY	15th April, at 3 p.m.
• PERSIA	9,000	...	TUESDAY	22nd April, at 1 p.m.
• KOREA	18,000	...	TUESDAY	6th May, at 1 p.m.
• SIBERIA	18,000	...	TUESDAY	13th May, at 3 p.m.
• CHINA	10,200	...	TUESDAY	20th May, at 1 p.m.
• MANCHURIA	27,000	...	TUESDAY	27th May, at 3 p.m.
• NILE	11,000	...	TUESDAY	3rd June, at 3 p.m.
• MONGOLIA	27,000	...	TUESDAY	10th June, at 1 p.m.
• PERSIA	9,000	...	TUESDAY	17th June, at 3 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS.Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by Train between
Kobe and Yokohama. Free of Charge.**HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE.**

FROM HONGKONG.	Arrive Manila	From MANILA.	Leave Manila.	Due Hongkong.
15th Apr. ... PERSIA ...	17th Apr.	13th Apr. ... KOREA ...	15th Apr.	
15th May ... CHINA ...	17th May	13th May ... CHINA ...	15th May	
3rd June ... NILE ...	5th June	11th May ... MANCHURIA ...	13th May	
29th July ... CHINA ...	31st July			

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.KING'S BUILDING (opposite the Bank Pier).
FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,
VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND	POLYNESIAN	On 21st Apr., at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Eschenauser	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 22nd Apr., at 1 p.m.
	Capt. Brunet	

TRANSHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY
and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE
and BLACK SEA.Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS, from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours
Railway from MARSEILLES to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their
arrival in Marseilles.
For further particulars apply to**P. THOMAS, AGENT,**
QUEEN'S BUILDING.**HONGKONG. CANTON. MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 15th APRIL, 1913.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 a.m. "HONAM."

10 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

WEDNESDAY, 16th APRIL, 1913.

8 a.m. "HONAM." 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 161. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th APRIL, 1913.

The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from
Macao at 5 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m.,
and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOISANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Canton to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.

Departures from Macao to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND THE**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**

S.S. "RAINAM," 538 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 562 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers en route to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANTU." These vessels have superior
Canton accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Manxian (First Floor), opposite the Bank Pier.

[51]

SAN FRANCISCO**SCENIC ROUTE****TRANS-PACIFIC****TOYO KISEN KAISHA****TRANS-CONTINENTAL****WESTERN PACIFIC****DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.**

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—21 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. CHITO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

S.S. SHIMO MARU ... 22,000 tons.

AND

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—String Orchestra, Daily tank bathing, cricket,
baseball, dances and free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.**WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND****RIO GRANDE.**The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver
WITHOUT CHANGE.Through Standard Sleepers.
Through Tourists' Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Cars.
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canyon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers,
and other Eastern points.When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 625.O. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,
75, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA,
AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

[57]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)

MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 15th May at 5 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class passengers, no extras, no tips, no inside cabins. Doctor.

Stewardesses, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), £50 1st, £35 2nd, £19 3rd Class.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE) VIA
STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, BOMBAY (KARACHI), ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "CHINA," 11,800 tons, will leave as above about 1st May.

These Steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon
Passengers. No Suez Tax. Doctor, Stewardesses, Wireless Telegraphy.

RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.

BY SIMPLON EXPRESS:
Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lucerne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £28.15, II £26.15.

Via Venice, Milan, St. Gotthard, Lucerne, Bern, Basel or Boulogne, Class I £23.15, II £20.15.

BY SEMMERING EXPRESS:
Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £29.11, II £26.9.BY TAVERN EXPRESS:
Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I £27.9, II £24.9.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 28th April, at 7 p.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £5 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

TO KOBE VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA," 12,500 tons, will leave as above about 5th May.

Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,

Hongkong, 15th April, 1913

Princes' Building. [52]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC**CO., LTD.****GOTHENBURG.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILINGS.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "PEKING" ... 6,500 ... On 18th April.

Kobe and MOJI ...

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

TELEPHONE No. 171.

ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

[37]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.**MARSEILLES AND LONDON**TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
Steamer	Noon, SATURDAY	Steamer	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
DEVANHA	April 26	MACDONIA	May 24	May 30
CHINA	May 10	MALWA	May 24	May 13
DELTA	May 24	MOOLTAN	May 24	SATURDAY
ASSAYE	June 7	MOREA	June 22	June 28
ARCADIA	June 21	MARMORA	July 6	July 18
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	July 20	July 26
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
			Aug. 17	Aug. 23

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to
the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £48.10 SINGLE, £72.12 RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Due	Due
HONGKONG	ABOUT	MARSEILLES	LONDON
ABOUT	ABOUT	ABOUT	ABOUT
NYANZA	April 16	May 18	May 26
NOEL	April 30	June 3	June 13
NILE	May 14	June 17	June 27
PATAWNA	May 28	July 2	July 11
SUMATRA	June 11	July 16	July 25
NUBIA	June 25	July 31	Aug. 10
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 14	Aug. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £50 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £33.10 SINGLE, £57.10 RETURN.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT TONS SAILING DATES

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID

IYO MARU Capt. Hirao, 12,500 {WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at Night.

HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser, 16,000 {WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA

SANUKI MARU Capt. Richards, 12,500 {SATURDAY, 17th May, from Kobe.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

INABA MARU Capt. Tomioka, 12,500 {WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU Capt. Yagi, 9,600 {WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGCOON

HAKATA MARU Capt. H. Nomura, 12,500 {SATURDAY, 19th April.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO

KAWACHI MARU Capt. Christiansen, 12,500 {MONDAY, 28th April.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA

KAMO MARU Capt. Sommer, 16,000 {THURSDAY, 24th April, at 11 a.m.

KOBE (DIRECT)

JINSEN MARU Capt. Machida, 6,000 {TUESDAY, 15th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 9,600 {WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

SHIMO MARU Capt. Okuma, 12,500 {TUESDAY, 24th April.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

2 Cargo only

1913 PASSENGER SEASON 1913**FOR EUROPE.**

STEAMER TONS DISPLACEMENT LEAVING HONGKONG.

IYO MARU 12,500 23rd April

HIRANO 16,000 7th May

TANGO 13



DAILY INCREASING DEMAND

FOR THE RISING STAR:

GRAETZIN

Obtainable **65** CENTS Everywhere.

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM, HONGKONG.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1913.

[44-19]

NOTICE POST OFFICE

The *Ocean* is expected to arrive here to-morrow, with the London Mail (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 19th, and Friday, the 23rd March.

The *Bulwer*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 10 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at noon.

FOR	PER	DATE
Siam	Kowloon	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Hainan and Pakhoi	Singapore	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Hainan and Siam	Batavia	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Batavia	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO		
Japan via Yokohama	Singapore	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits	Singapore	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamuning	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Chafco, Newchwang and Dalay	Elger	Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Japan	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Holl	Kalgan	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Yanzu	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, Ceylon, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES		
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Typhoon	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Hainan and Pakhoi	St. Kiang	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chongching	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Siam	Anna	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Wuhu	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Japan via Kuchino, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	Proterius	Wednesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chafco and Newchwang	Kiungang	Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hainan and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Wednesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Tientsin, Chafco and Chingwan	Sungliang	Thursday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Choyang	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Bislow	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Budi	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Manila	Japan	Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Manzanillo and Guaymas (Mexico)	Katze	Thursday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and North China	Tungang	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Ditwara	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Kueichow	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Tap, Maroon, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Ratsul, Herberstehs, Mamp, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Brisbane	Coblenz	Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuanwang	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenau	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Fooshing	Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatchang	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, Ceylon, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via MARSEILLES (Late Letters 11 to NOON Extra postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Japan via Moji, Victoria and Tacoma	Seattle Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Bookiang	Thursday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Nagasaki, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Empress of Japan	Tuesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, April 14th.

ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1.11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.11 1/2
Documentary Bills, on the sight	1.11 1/2
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	251
Credits, at 4 months' sight	56
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	205 1/2
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	148
Bank, on demand	148 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	148
Bank, on demand	148 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	97 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand	97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	65
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	113 1/2
ON HAI PHONG:	
On demand	1 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	78
ON HONGKONG:	
Bank's Buying Rate	10.00
GOVERNMENT, 100 fine, per tal.	52.10
BANK SILVER, per oz.	27 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	per cent
Chinese	10	47.33 discount
Hongkong	20	47.68
Hongkong	10	46.30
Hongkong	10	47.57

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London	Doa
Date	Shanghai
March 20th	April 15th
March 27th	April 14th

TO-NIGHT

9.15 P.M.—Bijon Scenic Theatre.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 16th April.—

Noon.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 P.M.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.30 P.M.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House at Happy Valley.

Saturday, 19th April.—

12.30 P.M.—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 14th APRIL, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125, sellers	5 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$12, buyers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$10, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
CORPORATIONS.—					
Ever Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 142 1/2	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, buyers	5 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	all	\$60, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 63 1/2, buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$50, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$25, buyers	6 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	Ps. 10, buyers	10 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25, buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$250, buyers	7 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	all	\$250, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,000	\$250	all	\$250, buyers	6 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	
Yonghe Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	
LAND AND BUILDING.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	8 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Manchestepp tot. Mijp. Boechen	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 65	
LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN LANGKAT					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$2	all	\$2, buyers	
Hawwood Lin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Bank & American Gun Mining Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Trench Mines, Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	5,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$50, buyers	
REFINING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	5 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Atlantic Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$2	all	\$2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Amoy S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
STREETS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	10,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Watkins, Limited	90,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	3,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	8 p.c.
Weissmann, Limited	10,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	9,500 ordy.	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 idem	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Yara Steamboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Loans.					
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 101,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.	
				VERNON & HYNTH, Share Brokers.	

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 1. Equestrians.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

**"GARRICK
MIXTURE"**

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong, will forward testing samples post
free to applicants mentioning this paper.

**Lambert & Butler,
England.**



**MILKMAID
EVAPORATED
CREAM.**

FOR:
TEA,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
PRESERVED FRUIT,
ICE CREAM.

TRY IT WITH SODA OR TANSAN.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.



THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH.
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 135.

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